



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/882,080	06/15/2001	David W. Cuccia	PHA 23, 280A	8804

24737 7590 06/20/2005

PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS  
P.O. BOX 3001  
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER

YENKE, BRIAN P

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

<b>Application No.</b> 09/882,080	<b>Applicant(s)</b> CUCCIA, DAVID W.	
<b>Examiner</b> BRIAN P. YENKE	<b>Art Unit</b> 2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2005.
- 2a)  This action is **FINAL**.                      2b)  This action is non-final.
- 3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4)  Claim(s) 14 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6)  Claim(s) 14 is/are rejected.
- 7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \*    c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6)  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's arguments filed 24 March 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

#### ***Applicant's Arguments***

a) Applicant states that it is evident that the index of Sporer et al cannot be reasonably interpreted as "referencing locations in memory where each picture of the video is stored".

b) Applicant states that the claimed "...locating in the memory the nearest previously displayed anchor frame" is also neither taught nor suggested.

#### ***Examiner's Response***

a) The examiner disagrees. As stated previously with regard to the same argument, the examiner repeats the response from the Final Rejection, mailed 26 Aug 04. It is noted that at column 9, lines 9-26, Sporer discloses that a field index (marker tags) is created in step 66. During the import process, the index 70 with entries 72 is created. The index with the entries 72 having the bytes that are offset into the bitstream (videostream) of an MPEG header which precedes the compressed picture. Furthermore, it is noted that Sporer discloses at column 8, lines 1-5 that the import process begins with step 58 that converts the compressed video into a form that can be accessed at any I-frame by inserting appropriate MPEG headers, if the compressed data file contains only video data. Since the passage from

Art Unit: 2614

column 8 describes that a functioning step that is performed to insert a header to video stream, and passage from column 9 additionally demonstrates that field index (marker tag) is offset into such headers, Sporer meets the argued limitation of inserting marker tags into each picture of the compressed video stream. The reference of Sporer as described at column 9, lines 9-26 discloses that a field index (marker tags) is created in step 66, for each MPEG tile during the import process which creates an index 70. At the same time, the passage at column 5, lines 36-41 discloses that "the compressed motion video data is processed to allow random access to each intraframe compressed image, where the storage system typically stores data in data files accessible by other application programs through the file system of an operation system." Nonetheless, the passage from column 6, lines 35-39 discloses that a field index is generated which maps each temporal field in the decompressed motion to the offset in the compressed bitstream of the data used to decode the field. Since the excerpt from column 5 demonstrates the storage system (memory) typically stores data in data files whereas the compressed motion video data is encompassed by such datafiles, and the excerpt from column 6 further demonstrated the index field is utilized to map each temporal field of decompressed motion to the offset in the compressed bitstream data, whereas the mapping function immanently includes location references for retrieval of the stored data from the memory. Thus Sporer clearly discloses a system which references locations in memory where each picture of the video is stored, and thus the applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

b) The examiner disagrees. As stated below in the rejection the examiner

Art Unit: 2614

incorporates Freeman which discloses that in order to reconstruct the full video image the decoder needs two prior anchor frames (I's and P's) to decode B frames and only one prior anchor frame when decoding P frames (para 115). Thus the prior anchor frames are the nearest previously displayed anchor frames. If the applicant is stating that prior anchor frames means from many frames prior—the examiner would like the applicant to expound on this fact/concept and how one can reconstruct an image using such anchor frames.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sporer et al. 6,167,083. in view of Andrew et al. 5,428,403 and Freeman US 20020188943.

In considering claim 14,

Sporer et al. discloses a computer system and process for capture and playback of motion video compression using interframe and intraframe techniques. Sporer et al. discloses the following limitations:

Art Unit: 2614

a) the claimed memory for storing compressed video is met by the storage system 34 column 5, lines 29-47 and Fig. 1;

b) the claimed tag inserter, for inserting marker tags into each picture of the compressed video stream which reference locations in memory where each picture of the video is stored is met by the description at column 9, lines 9-22 and column 8, lines 45-52, where the field index is considered as the marker tags and the creating of such index for each image is immanently includes the inserter;

c) the claimed decompressor for decompressing the compressed video is met by the description at column MPEG decoder ( column 6, liens 35-38, column 9, lines 9-14), where decompressor is inherently included to render the decompressed motion video for displaying; and d) the claimed correlator for using the marker tags to correlate decompressed portions of the video to the location in memory of the corresponding compressed portions is met by the description at column 6, lines 35-38 , column 10, lines 35-49 and column 9, lines 9-22, in which the described steps in column 10 and 9 which performs the correlations function for locating and correlating the compressed picture with the corresponding video field with the decompressed motion video.

However, Sporer et al. does not explicitly teach that the video decoder for providing the instant replay of video that has been compressed and variable length coded.

Nevertheless, Sporer et al. teaches the video decoder for providing instant replay for video as described by the description at column 5, lines 33-49, in which

Art Unit: 2614

the random access of each intraframe compressed image encompasses the replaying of the video. Sporer et al. also teaches that the compressed video signal is formatted according to MPEG-2 compression as described at column 6, lines 39-46.

Furthermore, the reference of Andrew et al. teaches that it is commonly-known in the art that the MPEG encoding format bit stream are encoded by variable length code I (column 12, lines 36-40) which has a shorter vectors and uses fewer bits.

Therefore, it is submitted that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the Sporer et al. with the video that has been compressed and variable length coded in according with the MPEG compression.

However, the combination of Sporer and Andrew does not explicitly teach locating the nearest previously displayed anchor frame in memory.

Though it is noted by the examiner that in order to display/decode MPEG data prior anchor frames are required in order to decode the B and P frames.

Nonetheless the examiner incorporates Freeman which discloses that in order to reconstruct the full video image the decoder needs two prior anchor frames (I's and P's) to decode B frames and only one prior anchor frame when decoding P frames (para 115). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combination of Sporer and Andrew which teaches the instant

Art Unit: 2614

replay of MPEG formatted data with Freeman by locating the in the memory the nearest previously display anchor frame(s) in order to reconstruct the full video image.

### Conclusion

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian Yenke whose telephone number is (571)272-7359. The examiner work schedule is Monday-Thursday, 0730-1830 hrs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, John W. Miller, can be reached at (571)272-7352.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks



Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

**(703) 872-9314**

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703)305-HELP.

General information about patents, trademarks, products and services offered by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), and other related information is available by contacting the USPTO's General Information Services Division at:

800-PTO-9199 or 703-308-HELP

(FAX) 703-305-7786

(TDD) 703-305-7785

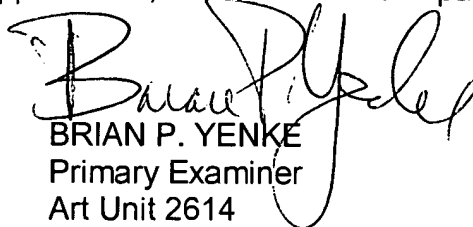
An automated message system is available 7 days a week, 24 hours a day providing informational responses to frequently asked questions and the ability to order certain documents. Customer service representatives are available to answer questions, send materials or connect customers with other offices of the USPTO from 8:30 a.m. - 8:00p.m. EST/EDT, Monday-Friday excluding federal holidays.

For other technical patent information needs, the Patent Assistance Center can be reached through customer service representatives at the above

Art Unit: 2614

numbers, Monday through Friday (except federal holidays) from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST/EDT.

The Patent Electronic Business Center (EBC) allows USPTO customers to retrieve data, check the status of pending actions, and submit information and applications. The tools currently available in the Patent EBC are Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) and the Electronic Filing System (EFS). PAIR (<http://pair.uspto.gov>) provides customers direct secure access to their own patent application status information, as well as to general patent information publicly available. EFS allows customers to electronically file patent application documents securely via the Internet. EFS is a system for submitting new utility patent applications and pre-grant publication submissions in electronic publication-ready form. EFS includes software to help customers prepare submissions in extensible Markup Language (XML) format and to assemble the various parts of the application as an electronic submission package. EFS also allows the submission of Computer Readable Format (CRF) sequence listings for pending biotechnology patent applications, which were filed in paper form.

  
BRIAN P. YENKE  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2614

  
B.P.Y.

16 June 2005